COTTON CHATS

DRAPER COMPANY, HOPEDALE, MASS.

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WARS AND RUMORS OF WARS

have for the past two months held the attention of the civilized world to the exclusion of everything else.

The scare headlines of the daily papers on other subjects as recent as the middle of July have faded from memory as completely as last year's rainbows. Everything is overshadowed by the seriousness of the European war and its far reaching consequences.

This country is fortunate in being geographically free from what might lead to complications involving the United States in possible war, even against her wishes.

Meanti[illegible] our nation with all other nations of the world mu[illegible] contribute e[illegible]ther directly or indirectly towards

the enormous expense resulting from the loss of life and property.

For the time being our industries are crippled; markets for our manufactures and other products must be re-adjusted; credits are scrutinized and rates for money high.

As regards cotton manufacturing, our mills will be called upon to supply their legitimate home market with millions of dollars worth of fabrics which have until within a few months been imported.

The number of cotton spindles in use prior to this war in the large cotton manufacturing countries was divided about as follows:

Great Britain	55,300,000
United States	30,300,000
Germany	10,700,000
Russia	8,800,000
France	7,400,000
India	6,100,000
Austria	4,800,000
Italy	4,500,000
Spain	2,200,000
Japan	2,200,000
Switzerland	1,400,000
Belgium	1,400,000
All other Countries	5,400,000
Total	140,500,000

Of this number Great Britain, Germany, Russia, France, Austria and Belgium represent about 88,400,000.

Including a share of the spindles of Italy, Switzerland and other countries which are more or less affected, it will be seen that fully nine-fourteenths of the cotton fabric production of the world is for the present practically at a standstill. The market formerly supplied by these spindles must now be supplied by the balance of the world, as far as it is supplied at all.

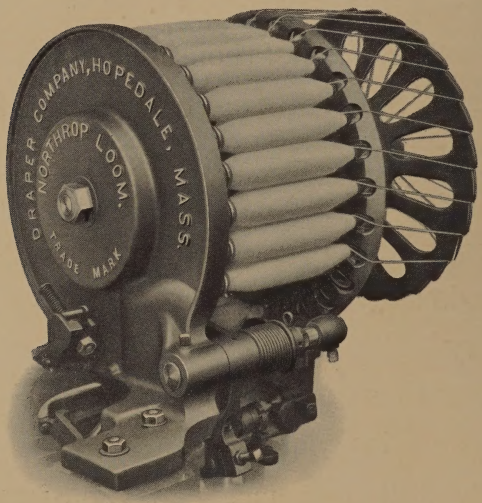
Meantime hundreds of thousands of the most efficient men of the countries at war are being killed or crippled, so that the world's productive labor capacity is being seriously reduced.

The latest reports of the United States Census bureau show approximately 1,500,000 unnaturalized foreigners in this country owing allegiance largely to the countries at war. Many of these men will answer the call to arms of their native countries and never return.

It is a well known fact that there was a serious shortage of labor in the cotton mills of the United States during the prosperous times of 1906 and up to the panic of 1907.

There is every reason to believe that there will be a still greater shortage when the tide again turns and our manufactories are busy. To prepare for that condition the only logical course in case of the cotton mills is the continued introduction of automatic machinery.

As the weave-room in a mill having common looms represents one-half the labor cost of the cloth, **the Northrop Loom** which saves from one-half to three-quarters of the labor cost of weaving is the most important factor in equalizing conditions, both in the interests of the mills and of the people employed.



NORTHROP LOOMS
INCREASE THE EARNING CAPACITY
OF THE WEAVE-ROOM
AND ALSO
OF THE WEAVER